A NEW VIOLET.

Viola erectifolia.— Stems short, 2–3^{cm} long, from a single vertical tap-root: leaves elliptic to narrowly oblong or oblanceolate, entire or obscurely repand-crenate, sparsely pubescent on the veins and margins or glabrate, 3–8^{cm} long; petioles pubescent, longer than the blades: peduncles about 8^{cm} long, slightly surpassed by the leaves: sepals linear, 7^{mm} long: petals yellow, more or less tinged and streaked with purple, 12^{mm} long; the laterals with a small tuft of short stiff hairs below the middle: appendages of the anthers red and broadly ovate.

This is undoubtedly the *V. Nuttallii* of Tweedy's *Flora of Yellowstone Park*, and possibly also, in part, of Hooker's *Flora*, but it certainly is not *V. Nuttallii* Pursh, Fl. 1 : 174. The latter is a plant of the sandy plains of the Missouri and its tributaries, while the one now named is of the open woods in subalpine stations. The two can never be confused in the field, for *V. Nuttallii* has a prostrate spreading habit and several to many semifleshy roots, while the other holds its leaves and peduncles strikingly erect and all arise from a very characteristic, single, vertical root. Were it not for the differences in root characters, one might think that Hooker's figure, Fl. Bor. Am. 1 : *pl. 26*, was drawn from specimens of *V. erectifolia*. In fact it seems possible that Dr. Richardson's specimen, cited by Hooker, may be this species.

This species seems to be abundant in the mountains of Yellowstone Park and the adjacent ranges to the west. Type specimens from Henry's Lake, Idaho, June 22, 1899, no. 5481.— Aven Nelson, *University of Wyoming, Laramie.*